

Sites with school related recreational reuse:

The 90-acre Saco Municipal Landfill Superfund site is located in Saco, Maine. The City of Saco owned and operated the landfill from 1963 to 1989. The site includes four disposal areas. Chemicals and wastes contaminated soil and groundwater at the site. In 1990, EPA placed the site on the National Priorities List (NPL). Under EPA and Maine Department of Environmental Protection (Maine DEP) oversight, the City of Saco cleaned up the site. Cleanup activities included removing waste and removing and placing contaminated sediment under a cap. Cleanup also includes monitoring of natural processes to clean up groundwater and restricting land use. In 1998, the City of Saco began planning for site reuse. EPA approved a plan to improve wildlife habitat in the former gravel and sand pit in one of the site's disposal areas. In 2001, the City graded the area, established a vegetative cover, and installed a series of wetland areas next to one of the disposal areas. In 2003, the City completed plans for a community recreation area for hiking, biking, ice skating and soccer. The City has completed construction of two soccer fields for elementary and middle-school children. Reuse planning is ongoing for unused portions of the site for additional city facilities.

Sites with soccer reuse:

The Avtex Fibers, Inc. Superfund site is located in Front Royal, Virginia. A rayon and other synthetic material manufacturing facility operated on the 440-acre site from 1940 to 1989. Improper waste disposal practices caused contamination of groundwater, water wells and the Shenandoah River. EPA added the site to the National Priorities List (NPL) in 1986. The potentially responsible party cleaned up the site. Cleanup included building demolition, demolition debris removal, sewer excavation, landfill/waste basin capping and contaminated soil removal. Groundwater and leachate cleanup is ongoing at a new treatment plant. During cleanup, the community worked on site reuse plans. EPA advised site stakeholders, including the Front Royal-Warren County Economic Development Authority (EDA), the United States Soccer Foundation and FMC Corporation. Today, the site hosts a 240-acre ecological conservancy park along the Shenandoah River. It is also home to the Royal Phoenix Business Park, a 162-acre commercial and industrial facility. Site stakeholders worked together to build soccer fields (the Skyline Soccerplex), a skate park and a picnic pavilion with a playground. The EDA restored an on-site administration building for its offices and other tenants, including the Northern Shenandoah Valley Regional Planning Commission. Fully returning the site to reuse requires ongoing collaboration. EPA and the EDA worked together in 2014 to update land use agreements. The new agreements allow for mixed use of site property, which will support future redevelopment efforts. In September 2014, EPA Region 3 presented FMC Corporation, Warren County and the EDA with its Excellence in Site Reuse award for enabling the area's productive reuse. EPA continues to support ongoing redevelopment at the site.

The Celotex Corporation Superfund site is located in Chicago's Little Village neighborhood. For decades, manufacturing facilities made asphalt roofing materials on site. These operations contaminated the property as well as nearby residential yards. After investigations by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, Celotex Corporation removed on-site buildings and later placed gravel across 22 of the site's 24 acres to help address flooding and off-site contamination. Cleanup of residential yards followed. As cleanup progressed, neighborhood residents and the City of Chicago began to consider reuse possibilities for the site. With few parks in the community, the site offered a valuable opportunity for new recreation facilities. After working with EPA to make sure potential recreational uses would remain protective of the site's remedy, the Chicago Park District acquired most of the site property and worked with the community to plan for the future. La Villita Park opened to the community in December 2014.

The recreational complex includes athletic fields, a skate park, basketball courts, community gardens, a playground, a picnic pavilion, concession areas, a multi-use trail with fitness stations and environmentally-friendly utilities.

The 183-acre Continental Steel Corp. Superfund site is located in Kokomo, Indiana. From 1914 to 1986, a steel manufacturing facility operated on site. Facility operations resulted in soil, sediment, surface water and groundwater contamination. In 1986, Continental Steel filed for bankruptcy. In 1989, EPA placed the site on the National Priorities List (NPL). During cleanup, EPA and the State worked with the community and local developers to support the return of parts of the site to productive use. A local florist reused an on-site warehouse. A construction company purchased part of the site property for equipment storage. Part of the cleanup effort enabled a project that reused an on-site quarry as a stormwater retention/detention basin. The City of Kokomo worked with Howard County to obtain fill material from an area with poor drainage, saving the localities thousands of dollars. Three on-site wind turbines produce enough energy to offset at least half of the energy needed for ongoing groundwater treatment. Other reuse efforts at the site are ongoing. The first phase of construction for the community's Wildcat Creek Soccer Complex has been completed; the first soccer game was played in October 2015. Future plans for the complex include additional sports fields, other recreation facilities, parking lots and a walking path. A 7-megawatt solar park has also been built on site. The solar park provides power for up to 1,000 homes.

The 121-acre H.O.D. Landfill Superfund site in Antioch, Illinois, includes a former landfill and 70 acres of undeveloped land that served as a buffer area for the landfill. From 1963 to 1984, the landfill accepted municipal and industrial wastes. In 1984, Waste Management closed and capped the landfill. Landfill operations resulted in groundwater contamination. In 1990, EPA placed the site on the National Priorities List (NPL). Cleanup included repairs to the landfill cap and upgrades to the landfill's gas and leachate extraction system. The site's potentially responsible parties (PRPs) also began monitoring groundwater and placed land use restrictions on the site property. Initial site reuse discussions began in the community in 1998. Community interests focused on recreational reuse opportunities, including sports fields. Remedy construction finished in 2001. EPA worked with the community on a site reuse plan in 2002 and issued a recreational Ready for Reuse Determination for the site in 2003. The school district also expressed interest in using methane gas produced by the landfill. Following construction of a methane co-generation plant, methane gas from the landfill supplied heat and electricity to Antioch Community High School from 2003 to 2013. Today, recreation resources at the site include 30 acres of soccer, field hockey, tennis and softball facilities. Area schools use on-site wetlands as an environmental education resource. The U.S. Soccer Foundation donated equipment for the new soccer fields, and Waste Management donated the methane that supplies heat and electricity to Antioch Community High School.

The 50-acre Woodstock Municipal Landfill Superfund site is located in Woodstock, Illinois. From 1935 to 1958, a local dump and open burning area operated on site. The City of Woodstock acquired the site property in 1958. From 1958 to 1975, the City disposed of municipal and industrial wastes at the site. These activities resulted in contamination of groundwater, surface water and surrounding wetlands. EPA added the site to the National Priorities List (NPL) in 1989. Cleanup activities included wetlands restoration and landfill capping. Following cleanup, the community developed and implemented recreational reuse plans for the site. A sports complex, which includes six soccer fields and a parking lot, opened on site in 2007. The City of Woodstock continues to maintain the site and monitor for potential groundwater contamination issues.